

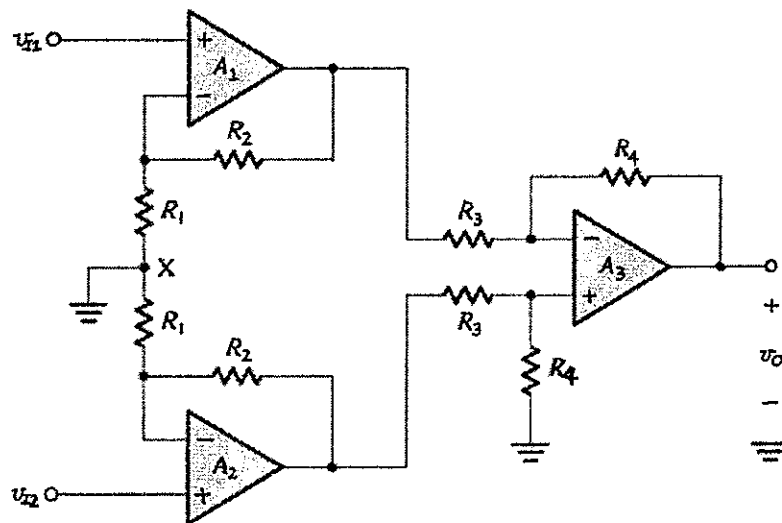
※ 考生請注意：本試題可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。請依題號順序作答。

1. Mark each of the following statements True (T) or False (F). (Need NOT give reasons.) (20 pt.)

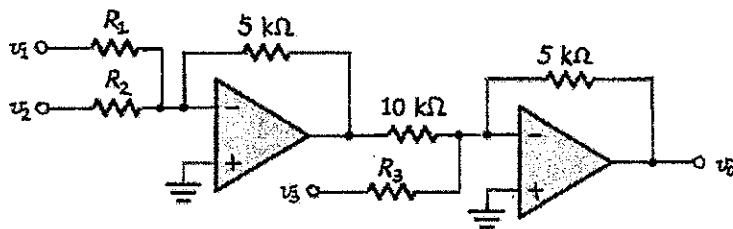
- (a) The insulator, SiO<sub>2</sub>, makes the gate current of the MOSFET zero.
- (b) The common-drain amplifier can be used to amplify the source and load with a large and small resistance, respectively.
- (c) Integrating large capacitors and resistors is easy for the modern IC process.
- (d) Active devices are usually used as loads for discrete-circuit amplifiers.
- (e) Accurate current transfer ratio and small output resistance are properties of an ideal current source.
- (f) We use short-circuit time constant for the upper 3dB frequency analysis of the amplifier.
- (g) NMOS transistors conduct currents owing to major electrons and holes.
- (h) Miller's effect typically has a bad influence on the bandwidth of amplifiers.
- (i) AC coupling is typically applied in IC amplifiers.
- (j) The saturation mode of a BJT is used to amplify the small signals.

2. In the following amplifier,  $R_1=0.5\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2=0.5\text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $R_3=R_4=20\text{ k}\Omega$ . (a) Find  $A_{id} \equiv \frac{v_o}{v_{id}}$ , where  $v_{id} = v_{i2} - v_{i1}$ .

(10 pt.) (b) If  $v_{i1} = 0.1 \sin(2\pi t) + 0.05 \cos(2\pi t)$  and  $v_{i2} = 0.03 \sin(2\pi t) - 0.05 \cos(2\pi t)$ , find the output voltage. (10 pt.)



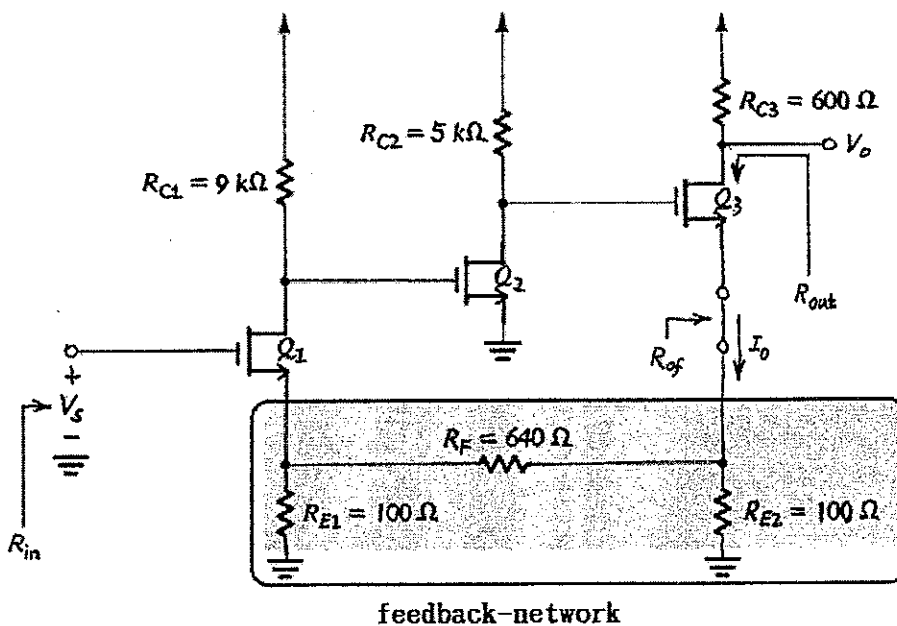
3. Design the following amplifier such that  $v_o = 2v_1 + 3v_2 - 4v_3$ . What are  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ ? (20 pt.).



4. For the following feedback circuit, assume that for all transistors,  $g_m = 10\text{mA/V}$ ,  $r_o = \infty$ . Determine: (a)

The closed-loop gain  $A_f = I_o/V_s$ , and  $V_o/V_s$ . (10 pt.) (b) The input resistance  $R_{in}$ . (5 pt.) (c) Assume that

$r_o$  of  $Q_3$  is  $50\text{ k}\Omega$ , calculate the output resistance  $R_{out}$ . (5 pt.) [Hint: Recall that for MOSFET with a resistance  $R_s$  in its source, the resistance looking into the drain is  $(r_o + R_s + g_m r_o R_s)$ .]



5. In the following MOS differential amplifier, assume  $g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_{m3} = g_{m4} = 40\text{mA/V}$  and  $r_{o1} = r_{o2} = r_{o3} = r_{o4} = 25\text{ k}\Omega$ . Use the differential half-circuit to derive the differential gain  $A_d$ . (20 pt.)

